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### The Two Journeys to Bennington.

Once when President of the United States, TROMAS JEFFERSON was invited to make a sourney into New England for personal exploitation and political effect. His dignified coply remains as a warning and rebuke to all Presidential junketers:

"I confess that I am not reconciled to the plea of a Ohief Magistrate parading himself through the severa Frates so an object of public gaze and in quest of an applause which, to be valuable, should be purely vol-untary. I had rather acquire silent good will by a faithful discharge of my duties, than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them. Were I to make such a four to Portand or Pertament, I must do it to Savannah perhaps to New Orleans and Frankfort. As I have never seen the Sime when the public business would have permitted me to be so long in a struction in which I could no earry it on, so I have no reason to expect that such a films will come while I remain in office. A journey to Portementh or Boston, after I shall have become a private citizen, would much better harmonize with my feelings as well as duties."

The Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON does not take JEFPERSON'S view of the exactions of his office. He has never seen the time to interfere with an opportunity to parade himself through the several States as an object of public gaze, and in quest of an appurely voluntary. No predecessor of his in the White House ever knew so much as Gen. HARRISON knows about private circumstances of dendhead travelling even GROVER CLEVELAND, has ever delivered so many speeches from the rear platform of a private excursion train, or said so many winning things to railway station audiences to the accompaniment of tooting locomotives, or shaken so many hands, or kissed so many babies, or heard so much applause of the sort for which THOMAS JEFFERSON did not greatly care. Geo. HARRISON is frankly and squarely a candidate for renomination, and journeys like that to which he is now devoting himself are a part of his plan of campaign. The public gaze has no terrors for the Hon. BEN-JAMIN HARRISON, and silent good will on the part of his fellow citizens is not what his soul bankers for.

It may enable the President to estimate m reaccurately the political value of the applause which he procures by the anti-Jeffersoni in policy o' sel -exhibition, if we recall some of the circumstances attending a similar journey to Bennington undertaken just fourteen years ago this week by Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES of Ohio, then occupying the White House, and then, like Gen. HARRISON, the chosen candidate of a select circle of Federal officeholders for a second term for himself and for them.

Mr. HAYES started out from Washington for Bennington, attended by an assortment of Cabinet officers rather more interesting and picturesque, on the whole, than that which President HARRISON takes along. Mr. HAYES had in his train the Hop, WILLIAM M Evants, whose short and witty speeches, supplementary to the more claborate efforts of the Fraudulent President, invariably protoked roars of laughter from the rowds at the railway stations. Hon, CHARLIS DEVENS of Massachusetts was with the company in the capacity of the brave soldier of the Union, and Mr. HAYES was also able to present to successive audiences along the rails his Postmaster-General, Judge KEY of Tennessee, in the rôle of an erring Southern brother and a penitent sinner ready on every occasion to confess his sins, if the train stopped long enough.

All of the incidents of Gen. HARRISON'S Bennington journey of 1891, all of the local demonstrations of welcome, the enthusiasm at the appearance of the President in a kneekabout bat, the eagerness to gaze upon the Chief Magistrate, the flags, the banners, the evergreen arches, the bouquets, the bables held aloft to have their innocent cheeks scratched by the whiskers of the Chief Exscutive of a great nation, the speeches from car platform and the applause from station platform, the warm hand clasps by the horny fists of honest toil, were anticipated in the experience of Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HATES when he made his Bennington journey in 1877. That the last touch of sentiment and enthusiasm might not be lacking to the new forgotten HAYES boom for a second term, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD telegraphed from Monmouth Beach a paid despatch conceived in his most elegant style, as follows: "The sea sends greeting to the mountains which hold the President in their mighty arms. Ilis political course has poured oil on the troubled waters where sails the ship of State. FLLIOTT F. SHEPARD." And in behalf of Col. SHEPARD's ideal statesman, Secretary Evanus majestically replied to this message of encouragement and approval: grateful greetings of the sea, as long as water runs down hill."

Mr. HAYES and his advisers were the mountains then, and water ran down hill then as now, to the thirsby deep. Taken altogether, the Bennington journey of 1877 was far more successful in a spectacular way, and far more promising in its indications for the political furne of the individual who was the central figure of the earlier

celebration, than the present picule. It is an ungracious thing to send a skeleton to a feast, and we beg pardon of the President for reminding him that HAYES once went to Bennington, that HAYES was cheered to the echo, and halled as the party's hope; that HAYES was even described as the savior of the nation's peace by so unemotional and disinterested an observer as Col. ELLIOTT P. SEEPARD. The water always runs down hill from the mountain, but the mountain is the office and not the man.

It was too much to expect that the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON Would take THOMAS JEFFERSON's view of such an opportunity for parade before the public gaze as the oud Bennington celebration afforded. But if he was bound to go, he might wisely have invited Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES of Ohio to be one of the Presidential par-There could have been no betprecaution against the danger of

overestimating the political value of the applause that is ringing this week in the President's ears. Gen. HARRISON could have looked safely at the sea of upturned faces, at the banners and mottoes of welcome, at the evergreen arches, at the outstretched hands of the honest farmers, at the enthusithe Chief Magistrate.

For then he could have turned and looked upon HAYES.

### The Servants' Cap in England.

In the dearth of stirring public topics which has followed the adjournment of Parliament, London newspapers are earnestly discussing the question whether maid servants ough to wear caps. As might have been expected the Tory and Liberal Unionist organs maintain the affirmative with energy, while, with one exception, the representatives of Radi cal opinion seem inchned to favor the revolt against what they term a badge of servitude. The controversy is not without interest to some American households in which cap wearing is imposed upon female servants with Anglomaniae rigor. The incident which gave rise to the agita-

tion of this question was the following: One MARY CHAPPELL was engaged by a Mr. KENNEDT in the capacity of house or parlor maid at a stipend of four dollars a week. At the end of nine days the damsel, in her own words, "emphatically refused" to wear a cap and was summarily dismissed. She sued Mr. KENNEDY in a County Court for her wages, and he pleaded that she had broken her contract by disobeying lawful orders. The Judge overruled the plea and held that in the absence of any express stipulation with regard to wearing a cap the order was not lawful, and judgment must accordingly be given for the plaintiff with costs. Commenting on this decision, the London Standard, giving voice to the convictions and feelings of aristoeratic employers, denounces the housemaid litigant as a snob. It lays down the broad principle that the female servant who is so much too good for her place that she declines to wear a highly convenient, not to say decorative headpiece, is one whom a when the public business could be permitted | Judicious mistress should get rid of as speedily as possible. It dismisses with scorn the hygienic plea that cap wearing is unhealthy and tends to make the bair plause which, to be valuable, should be fall off, although, as one of its maidservant correspondents had pathetically pointed out, a bald parlor maid would lose her usefulness. With equal contempt it cars, special engines, extra running thrusts aside the aesthetic argument that schedules, and all the incidents and there is no use in cultivating the nascent taste of the feminine masses with free exon a royal scale. No other President, not | hibitions of pictures and statuary, if girls in service are to be reduced to the dull uniformity of white caps and black or "sadcolored" frocks. Yet nothing is more obvious than that when the æsthetic education of the people shall have done its perfect work, a maid servant is very likely to entertain different views touching costume from those of her mistress. She may want, for instance, to wear her hair done up in a Grecian knot, or deem her style of beauty best set off by ringlets and a bang; or a parlor maid may have a fancy for appearing in a lowneck gown or in short skirts, or even in diaphanous undergarments. Must the socalled master of the house submit to her waiting at table in any of these startling guises? If not, why not? If it be not lawful for him to order her to wear a cap, whence derives he his authority to insist upon a shawl or petticoat? Where, in other words, is the liberty or license conceded to maid servants by the decision of the County Court Judge to stop? It is urged by some Tory organs that the

> defendant in this notable case of CHAPPELL vs. KENNEDY should appeal from the judgment of the magistrate and carry the matter, if necessary, through successive tribunals to the House of Lords. These newspapers can see nothing droll in submitting the cap question to the united learning and acumen of half a dozen ex-Lord Chancellors. On the contrary, they look on the rebellion against the cap as the thin end of a wedge, which, if driven further, would annihilate the order, decorum, and elegance of British household life. Is it likely, they ask, that a movement beginning with a housemaid will not sweep into its current the groom, the coachman, and the butler? If it be degrading to wear a cap, how much more bumiliating must it be to don a coat of many colors, to say nothing of powder on the hair and white stockings on the bulging calves? Already, it seems, a groom, emulous of MARY CHAPPELL'S notoriety, has firmly declined to shave off his monstache and has declared his determination to let the hair grow upon his upper lip to the length hitherto confined to Guardsmen. The Standard in its pessimistic forecast looks forward to the time when even top boots, or a swallowtailed coat, may be regarded as the livery of shame. Reasoning solemnly and even tearfully upon the subject, it assures servants that no sensible man objects to adopting the distinctive garb of his occupation. It points out that officers wear their uniform while they are about their work; so do barristers and professors and tutors in universities and the great public schools; while Auglican and Catholic clergymen always wear clothes which enable them to be distinguished at a glance. It adds that the large class of ladies who devote themselves to nursing the sick habitually appear in a special dress and are understood to regard it with some pride. To these alleged analogies, however, the maid servants turn a deaf car and reassert in their letters to the newspapers that the cap is a mark of social inferiority, and that servants are ordered to wear it for the express purpose of stamping them as being beneath those they

We regret to see that Mr. LABOUCHERE'S usually rampant sadicalism has failed him in this crists. He is a married man, and he "The mountains are justly entitled to the | declares with some heat and indignation that no married Judge would have come to the conclusion that a maid servant is not legally bound to wear a cap; or if he had come to that couclusion, he would certainly never have ventured to express it. The editor of Truth is so far earried away by his ill-temper as to protest that for the splendid pay of four dollars a week many girls would not only wear caps, but black their faces or shave their heads. He would like to know, he says, why it is more degrading to wear a man's livery than to black his boots; or whether there is more humiliation in wearing a cap than in emptying the slops. Half repenting, however, of these ebullitions in view of their possible effect on the borough Northampton, he collects himself with an effort and defines his political creed: "I believe," he says, "in liberty, equality, and, with some reservations, in fraternity. Politically speaking, I consider the servant as good as his master; morally speaking, he may easily be better. As a matter of politics, my coachman may have a vote, and his vote will be as good as mine; as a matter of morals, my cook may join the Salvation Army, in which case she will be saved, while I am still in my sins. But though they may be politically my equals, or morally my superiors, so long as they are in

per week to do certain work for me and to conform to my reasonable requirements."

We fear that Mr. LABOUCHERE has gone wrong in this business. He says he considers it a reasonable requirement to order a maid servant to wear a cap which he does not deny to be a badge of servitude. Unastic crowds everywhere assembled to greet | juckly for him, the general election is near at hand, and there are no more sturdy and ferocious Radicals in the United Kingdom than are the shoemakers of Northampton. They are absolutely certain to take a different view of the servants' cap question from that rashly expressed by their representative in Parliament.

Croton Water Scares. It seems always to be a very easy matter to arouse public antioty in regard to the condition of the water supply of a great city. At many times during the last twenty years reports have been widely circulated in regard to the impurity of the Croton water in this city; and on some of these occasions pictures have been published showing, or pretending to show, the shapes of the alarming organisms said to inhabit the water. In every one of these instances, however, we believe that scientific investigation has demonstrated the fact that there was no real cause for alarm, and has proved that the water supply of New York was pure and wholesome.

Last week the announcement was made that certain chemical products known as nitrites had been discovered in the Croton water by the chemists of the Health Department. The presence of these substances is said to be certain evidence that the water is exposed to polution from decaying organic matter; and accordingly the Board of Health very properly caused an inspection to be made at once in the Croton watershed in order to ascertain if possible in what

manner the contamination occurred. This inspection was made by two chemists and was only general in its character, but it revealed enough to induce the President of the Health Department to direct a continuance of the examination during the present week with greater attention to details; and the probability is that in a very few days the health authorities will know precisely what and where are the sources of danger and thus be enabled to take some measures to prevent any further pollution of our water supply.

Meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that the latest official analysis of the Croton water, made on Saturday, failed to show the traces of nitrites previously observed. It is not impossible, therefore, that the causes of contamination were only temporary, and have already ceased to exist.

As bearing on this subject we would call attention to an item of news which was telegraphed from Westchester county to this city on Friday, to the effect that James CARROLL, a laborer, had just been drowned near Purdy's Station while taking a bath in the Croton reservoir. Of course it is impossible to prevent occasional bathing in all of the innumerable streams, lakes, and ponds from which the water supply of a great city is derived, but it would seem as though it were quite practicable to prevent the use of built reservoirs for bathing purposes. We have heard of a man in the West who commended the whiskey which he drew from a demijohn and offered to a guest, because it had been used to wash the baby in, but this idea as applied to Croton water is not altogether agreeable.

## Young Men's Christian Associations.

Among the many important religious assemblies of this summer has been the World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which opened at Amsterdam, in Holland, last week. Delegates from many countries were present, and reports were printed and addresses delivered in English, French, Dutch, and German.

These associations are of comparatively recent origin, and most of those represented at Amsterdam have been formed within a very few years. In our own country they are especially strong and numerous. They exist in every large city and in many of the pying buildings which are among the most notable in the different communities for size and architectural pretension. They are supported in part by small fees from members, but chiefly by endowments, which frequently are large. Of late years they have taken on something of the character of a religious club, and they have sought to attract young men by providing gymnasiums, libraries, reading rooms, and various facilities for intellectual training. But their main and most prominent purpose is always religious. Bible classes, prayer meetings, spiritual addresses, and public and private exhortations to plety and morality are their conspicuous features. They also have committees charged with the duty of looking after both the material and the religious welfare of young men, more particularly the strangers and newcomers in the great towns, though the care of the soul rather than the comfort of the body is their great object.

They are missionary associations for the benefit of young men, and the religious theories and principles by which they are governed are what are known among the Protestants as orthodox and evangelical. Consequently the Unitarians have set up unions of their own on a plan somewhat similar. Of course the Roman Catholics do not belong in their company, and the Episcopalians, unless a few of those of the extreme evangelical party of the Church, are not favorably disposed toward them. Even some of the ministers of strictly evangelical denominations are doubtful of their advantage as independent missionary organizations, questioning whether they do not withdraw young men from activity in their own particular churches. Yet, as the statistics presented at Amsterdam show, these Young Men's Christian Associations are multiplying steadily, increasing their membership and their financial strength, and

extending the range of their enterprise. Within the last fow years they have undertaken the conversion of heathen young men after a systematic method; and for a long time past they have devoted particular attention to Roman Catholic coun tries, one of the principal subjects of discussion at Amsterdam last week having been, "How to counteract the difficulties which prevent their development" in such lands. Very naturally, the Church of Rome regards them as a form of Protestant propaganda, which, of course, they are, and it treats them as a partisan religious movement. In heathen countries they add another to the many varieties of Christian effort which tend to confuse the heathen mind with their different and conflicting interpretations of the religion of Jesus How they are regarded by the Protestant missionaries we do not know, but it is probable that these would prefer that the money expended on the Young Men's Christian As sociations, in Japan and elsewhere in heathendom, should go to the support of their own propagands, more particularly at this time when so many orthodox Protestants my house they bind themselves for so much are giving up the old theory of heathen

damnation, and consequently are losing their earlier missionary enthusiasm.

Moreover, the organization and wonderful progress of the Christian Endeavor societies and the King's Sons and Daughters seem likely to result in absorbing much of the zeal and enterprise now employed in the Young Men's Christian Associations. They are nev movements and they have the attraction of novelty. They are organized inside of individual churches for the building up of each, while the others are wholly separate and Independent associations, drawing away youthful energy. Nor can these associations be called popular with young men. They do not awaken their enthusiasm to any great extent. They do not accomplish as much as might be expected from their enormous aggregate endowment. Apparently their managers and promoters are a body by themselves. Therefore their world's convention has not provoked profound interest among the religious public. Very little attention has been paid to the proceedings, unless within the restricted circle of the association's officers. So, at least, it is in our own country, and those religious agencies now overshadow them.

Yet the Amsterdam Convention brought together delegates from nearly every country in the world, and it represented a religious enterprise of imposing magnitude.

### Across the Ocean.

The calculations and comparisons that dways follow a great achievement by an Atlantic steamship, had scarcely been completed in the case of the Majestic for record breaking and record making two weeks ago, when we are called to figure upon a similar but far more sensational performance by her elder sister, the Teutonic. With steamships, as with horses, records in the higher speeds are exceeded with ever-increasing rarity and by almost invariably lesser differences. Within the last eight years the standard for trotting horses has been clipped off by the half or the quarter second only at a time. The City of Paris carried her distinction of being the fastest of the Atlantic flect for upward of two years, not to mention other and longer periods of stagnation. Seeing by the past that one summer scarcely unmakes a record, when two weeks ago the Majestle set the mark an hour and ten minutes lower, we might well have expected a long wait for her superior; but, as fortune has it, the Teutonic has taken off nearly an hour and three-quarters more, and has passed the line of five days and three-quarters for the ocean passage by an hour and a half. After this trip, also, a single point of supremacy still remaining to the City of Paris, the greatest exhibition of speed from one noon till the next, now belongs to the Teutonic, which, therefore, wears every honor that ocean going can confer. She has done the fastest trip, the fastest average for the entire course, and the greatest travelling from noon to noon-517 miles. Her grand average is now 20.35 knots, and her average for nearly twenty-five hours is 20.97. In the light of mechanical and commercial progress, public comfort and convenience, the universal love of record

nificent performance it was! With a spirit of the kindliest consideration we will assume that there is not a single one of those palæozoic reasoners who profess to condemn the constant increase in transatlantic speed, and argue for the greater merits of the ways of the cauni boat, who wasn't thrilled at this triumph of the shipbuilder. From a broad and rough survey of the past it exceeds no just rule for bestowing credit to say that after the man who first placed a steamboat on the water the next honor of its kind is due to whomsoever is responsible for putting the Teu-

breaking, and common sense, what a mag-

tonic in her train. The history of this ship, however, is still suggestive of other interesting possibilities within our immediate reach. She came to her speed very slowly. She has flashed into the first place after her reputation had appeared practically set for splendid steadiness rather than for extraorden and unexpected development into the swiftest of all are possible, one cannot help feeling that some such fortune is in store for the hitherto more brilliant but unfortunate boat, the City of Paris, and that some fine week on the Atlantic, before the materialization of yet grander vessels than we have now, she will steam again to a mark still nearer the rapidly approaching ideal of five days from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook.

"President HARRISON," according to a contemporary. "has been exceptionally fortunate all along in his selection of Judges for the Federal courts." Is the word "fortunate, wonders, the really appropriate word? Is it not possible that in these days of science fortune ought no longer to be worshipped as a good English, substitute for "fortunate" the running any tisk of being deemed partisan?

Companies have been formed recently in England that for moderate premiums issue colletes of insurance against loss or damage by burglary or housebreaking. It is strange, whon one thinks of it, that no such company has as yet been organized here. Even with the electric burglar alarm, with tried watchmen. and with alert police, there must be some anpreclable risk of loss from housebreakers in that large section of the city where the front ors of the houses are boarded up for the summer, and where an old servant or a hired caretaker and his wife are left alone to protect the valuable furniture, to air the house occasionally, and to entertain their friends more or less surrept thously in the kitchen.

The President of the republic of Liberia recently sent a letter to our Government asking assistance in protecting Liberian territory against the encroachments of England and France. We apprehend that an unfavorable answer will necessarily be made to this appeal of President Johnson of Liberia. The American Government has a good deal of pressing business to look after in home affairs.

The exhibitions of the American Institute, held in this city annually for the past sixty years, have always been very important and attractive, and they have assuredly had a great influence in promoting the development of many useful industries in the United States. It is therefore pleasant to learn of the excel-lent prospects of the Institute exhibition that is to be opened next month, and for which the preparations are now being made. We are assured that, in all its departments, it will be far superior to any of the other sixty exhibitions that have been held by the Institute. managers of the Chicago Fair can obtain some useful knowledge in regard to their duties by visiting it next month and finding out the secrets of its success.

It must have been a powerful appeal in behalf of Gospel missions in China that was made by a New York preacher at the Old Orchard camp meeting of the Christian Alliance on Sunday last; for at its close one hundred enthusiants of both soxes offered their services as missionaries to China, and the handsome sum of \$30,000 was subscribed to send them there. It is evident that the faith of the Alliance Christians has not yet been undermined by agnosticism, or by the "nigher criticism" of the Scriptures, or by any of the other theological doubters of whom so much is heard in these days. It is evident that the old-time orthodoxy is still blooming in the Protestant churches of the United States.

## JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Some Recollections of Him by Mr. George

Ticknor ( urtie. The death of James Russell Lowell has swakened in me a long train of recollections. I knew him when he was a little boy. He was 10 years old and I was 16 when, in 1827-8, we both attended as day nuplls the boarding school of Mr. William Wells in Cambridge. which was nearly opposite to the house of the Rev. Dr. Lowell, James's father. In that house fortune to live in it all his life, except when he was abroad. His first wife, Maria White of Watertown, was my second cousin. She was a most intellectual person, of a highly spirituelle nature, and her influence in developing in him propensity to literary pursuits was very great. Her constitution was extremely delicate, and she died early, leaving a daughter. her only child, now Mrs. Burnett.
I remained at Mr. Wells's school only one

year. In August, 1828, I entered Harvard Col-lege, leaving "Jimmy Lowell," as we called him, still at the school. Mr. Wells was an Engishman married to a lady who was a member of the Bost family in Boston, and they had three grown-up daughters and two younger sons. Mr. Wells was a fine classical scholar, and a stern schoolmaster of the old-fashloned English type. He always heard a recitation with the book in his left hand and a rattan in his right, and if the boy made a false quantity or did not know the meaning of a word down came the ration on his head. But this chastisement was never administered to me or to "Jimmy Lowell." Not to me, because I was too old for it. and not to him, because he was too roung.

I graduated from Harvard in 1832, six years before Lowell. I did not know much about him until after he became engaged to my cousin. Miss White. It was a long engagement. for James had no very good prospect of being established in business as a lawyer. Miss White's father and some of Lowell's own relatives regarded him as a young man who would not make his own way in the world. They did not know his genius, but his Maria did know it, and with the fidelity of a true woman she believed in his future. I used to hear a great deal about them in a circle of who were younger than myself. Low-ell had a kinsman in Boston who might have promoted his prospects at cavalry; and at the top of the list in that arm are two very prominent candidates. Col. Engene A. Carr. Sixth Cavalry, and Col. James W. Forsyth, seventh. Col. (arr has a remarkably I as record of service in the army. A native of New York, he entered West Polat from that State forty-five years ago, in 1846, and on gradation joined the mounest riflemen. In 1845 he was promoted to be First Lieutenant in the 14th Cavalry, and has ever since served in that arm, having been for more than twelve years Colonel of the Sixth. During the lirst year of the evil war he was made Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry, and early in 1862 Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was brevetted from Lieutenant-Colonel up to Major-General, inclusive, in the army, and to Major-General, inclusive, in the same campaigned against the Indians, particularly in Arizona and New Mexico.

Col. Jorsyth, the renowned Tony Forsyth of Sheridan's staff in the civil war, and for many years after the war, has a natiqual reputation. Born in Ohio, from which State he entered the Military Academy in 1851, he began service first in the infantry, and at the close of the war was made Major of the Tenth Cavalry, in which arm he has since continued, reaching his present grade and command about five years ago. He was brevetted from Major up to Brigadier-General, inclusive, in the army, and to Brigadier-General inclusive, in the army, and to Brigadier-General inclusive, in the army, and to Brigadier-General inclusive in the army, and to Brigadier the bar, but this cousin of his always shook his head when James's name was mentioned, and if any one had predicted James's career in his presence this cousin would have utterly incredulous. But this gentleman died reputation. I am not aware that Lowell owed self. Still, I think he was not naturally an industrious man. He had, I fancy, a propensity to idleness, which he bravely overcame. Having witnessed the whole of his career. I think I can say that the estimate of it given by Canon Farrar is perfectly just.

Undoubtedly, the greatest public service that Mr. Lowell ever rendered consisted in what he did to promote and cement the friend-ship between the Government and people of Great Britain and the Government and people of the United States. We have had other Ministers to England who have done a good deal of this useful and beneficent kind of work. a time when it was necessary that the work should be undertaken anew, because the unpleasant feelings engendered by our civil war were not entirely worn out. For this ta-k Lowell was eminently fitted in every way. His genial manners, his tact, and his varied accomplishments enabled him to fill with great success a difficult post.

Canon Farrar's proposal that a bust of Mr. Lowell be placed in Westminster Abboy is one that will be warmly seconded by multitudes in both hemispheres. The fittest perbe almost certain to fall among the first seven in fload rank after Col. Smith not only because they include com, etent men but because most officers lower on the list retire later. Those seven in order are Col. Andrews, Twenty-fifth, retiring next April: Col. Wheaton, Second, retiring in 1897; Col. Shafter, First, in 1899; Col. Otis, Twenteth, in 1902; Col. Cartin, Fourth, in 1893; Col. Blunt, Sixteenth, in 1894; Col. Swaine, Twenty-second, a noticeable candidate, in 1895.

The artillery might well urge its claims for the next star, so long has this arm been without a prometion of one of its Colonels; yet it happens that every one of its existing regimental commanders has gone un a grate within the space of a little over four years, the senior, Col. Piper, reaching his present rank in August, 1887, and vol. Closson the following April. Col. Piper retires next May, Col. Mendenhall in 1893. Col. Closson in 1896.

One fact which will render the pending context less discouraging to most of the unsuccessful candidates is that next June Gon. Stanley will retire, so that another chance for promotion will then be offered. son, on all accounts to make the bust is our great American sculptor, Mr. Story, He was college classmate and a lifelong friend of the poet.

The last time that I saw Mr. Lowell was when a committee of the United States Senate had the Chace International Copyright bill under consideration. He had come there to advocate it at the request of the American Copyright I cague. He was preceded. in addressing the committee, by a gentleman who had made a very large fortune by buying into the B-ll telephone patent at the time when the teledinary power. If such surprises as her sad- phone was first invented. Strange to say, this Apri person hazarded the remark that there is no such thing as property in ideas when expressed in written or printed words. He said that all books ought to be public property. Mr. Lowell's reply to him was given with quiet dignity and with quizzieal sarcasm. He said that according to that gentleman's doctrine the owner of a patent had no property at all in the invention, or in the money derived from t that such a doctrine would justify any kind of

robbery. I have heard an anecdote which illustrates his peculiar humor. A lady asked him why he had not sent her a copy of his last book. "I could not afford to." he replied. "If my friends don't buy my books, who the deuce will buy them?" Most authors are exposed to such solicitations from persons who cannot plead

want of means as an excuse for them. Aug. 18. GEO. TICKNOB CURTIS.

# POLITICS AND CATROLIC FOTERS.

Various Views of Their Rights and Butles. To ray Roston or Tax Sun-Sir: Permit me to ask your correspondent, J. H. E., when did the Catholics ever drawreligion into politics? In my opinion he is forty years behind the age, for he should have lived in Know Nothing days.

And in reference to "the old man in Rome," I think he commands more respect than the rove who is to be the head of the Church of England when his venerable mater dies. The Catholics have at all times been lore o their country, and have voted as men, not as bigota
A CATHOLIC AND VICTIM OF BIGOTRY. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

To the Rollon or The Sus-Sir: In your issue of to-day, Aug. 18, I took particular notice of the remarks made by J. H. E., in regard to a probable Catholic candidate for President of this beautiful republic, and his tissed prejudice in regard to same.

A. ow me. a. an admirer of your uninfluenced ergan,

to any a few wor is in roply. If the Democratic party of this country should see fit to nominate an intelligent statesman, even though a Carbolio, for the highest office within their gift, and the people at large should deem him worthy of that office and so elect, I do not for a moment think that the "Holy See." or as J. II. I puts it, an "old man" a sink ribrase which no Chris-tian gentieman would think of using in speaking of a minister of God), would think of interfering with the affairs of this Government, as the Pope of Rome has much to thank the people of this country for, Protest-I am sure that all fair-minded people will consur in

my opinion. Yours very truly, Jansey City, Aug. 18,

To the Editor of Tax Spx-Sir : Of all creatures of the earth the b got is the most determine Your cor-respondent. J. H. Is evidently ignorant or a higo-Who have seen the most illustriess men in the history of the world? To whom, in fact, do we owe the very discovery and colonization of this country? Undoubtedly the Catholics, the R. C. Catholics, as J. H. R. calls them, can claim the honor in both instances. And yet how bravely your correspondent comes forth and declares that he would not vote for a President who might be" influenced by " an old man at Rome."

Ecouse J. Lana.

### Worthless Pigures at Great Cost. From the Philadelphia Record. Mr. Porter's worthless and misleading consus figure

do not even possess the merit of having been cheaply collected. Unly \$12 feet now remains to the credit of the Census Bureau out of the total appropriation of the tensus Bureau out of the total appropriation \$7,487 500, and it is rumored in Washington that Sup intendent Porter proposes to ask Congress for \$2. more in order to complete the work of compilation.
In such an event, whether the covete i appropriation should be given or withheld, the investigation which Superintendent Porter has apparently been court for these many moons would certainly be entered by a Democratic House. Then there would be fun.

In for a Mender. From a Sermon by the Ren. Mr. Leavell of Chicago. Bicycles may be useful in their place, but I know many a young man is riding to hell on a bicycle on SunTHE NEXT BRIGADIER-GENERAL

The Lending Candidates for the Vacancy Soon to be Created in This Grade. WASHINGTON Aug. 19,-Although several months must slapse before the retirement of

commanders might be taken, or, in fact, resort

might be had to the grades below. But, of

course, the ample supply of competent Col-

onels of the line makes the choice of one of

them certain, and, indeed, of some one in the

upper half in lineal rank. But beyond that

narrowing the list it is not quite safe to go.

since President Harrison has repeatedly taken

advantage of the treedom of choice co forred

on him by statute to rass over the claims of

seniority. It is tone that in appointing Gen.

Miles to ill the vacancy created by the death of

Major Gen. Crook. Col. Kelton to be Adjutant-

General in place of Gen. Drum, Col. Grierson

Deputy Paymasters-General, with the rank of

Lieutenaut-Colonel: Quartermaster-General

Batchelder, who succeeded Gen. Holabird, was

al-o taken from the second grade below, with a

ike inferior rank; Brig.-Gen. McCook, who

succeeded Gen. Grierson, was a junior Colone;

Brig.-Gen. Fingler, who succeeded Gen. Benet

as Chief of Ordnance, was a junior, and so,

finally, was Gen. Kautz, who succeeded Gen.

It will therefore be seen why there is plenty

of chance and hore for the various aspirants

to the approaching vacancy; and indeed there

f senior ty will be set aside. Col. C. H. Smith.

ineteenth Infantry, now the senior regi-

mental commander, retires Nov. 1, or before

he vacancy will occur; while Col. G. L. An-

lrews. Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is next in

relative rank, will reach the age of 64 in a lit-

le over three months after the vacancy, so that

while a possible he cannot be considered a

There is a feeling that this time, after re-

reatedly conferring the star on infantry Cold

nels, the President might well give it to the

cavalry; and at the top of the list in that arm

are two very prominent candidates. Col. En-

SENATOR HOAR ON STATE POLITICS.

He is Not Very Hopeful of Republican Suc-

WORCESTER, Aug. 19.-Senator Hoar is in

Vorcester again, having been called back from

was seen by a Gatette reporter this afternoon.

"I have not taken any part to the selection

Bar Harbor by the death of a relative. He

of a candidate for Governor this fall. While

State, the condition of the public mind is such

State, the condition of the public mind is such that we must have a very satisfactory candidate indeed to bring out the full Republican strength. If our candidate for Governor should be defeated this year the effect on the national election in "2" will be very injurious. It is of immense importance that the candidate should be selected who is most acceptable to the great body of the Republicans, not merely to those who are specially active in political management. If the feeling gets abroad that the wish of the cent body of Republicans has been disappointed by skilful and adroit management, the election will be lost."

Balton Lake Still Getting Bigger.

named Frank McDonald has returned to this

eity from a trip to the desert in search of minerals. He started from San Diego about

three weeks ago and, crossing the mountains from this side, descended into the desert of

the borders of the Salton Sea. While in camp

James Russell Lowell's Will.

Boston, Aug. 19.-The will of James Russell

Lowell, filed in the Middlesex Probate Office

o-day, disposes of substantially the whole of

his property for the benefit of his daughter

and ber children. He gives, however, to Har-

vard College such books from his library as the library of the college does not possess, or of which for any reason the cittions in his il-

of which for any reason the chittons in his library are projectable to those in the college library. He gives all his manuscripts to Charles Hillott Agree making thin his literary executor. The executors of the will are George Puttam and Moorfield Storey. The amount of property left by Mr. Lowell is not large, for he was far from being a rich man.

The Commuter's Bream.

Fram the Chicago Tribune.

In sumbers of night the suburbanite lay:
His whiskers immy loose at the sport of the wind
that blew through the window, and far far away
itad vanished all sorrow and care from his mind.

He dreamt of a home on some beautiful abore.
Where tife was a loy, free from trouble an i bain,
Where traffic and rade with their lurry and roar,
Would yet and dispute h in he yer seals.

But what is that fight which now harnes on his eyes.
And what is that sound which now harnes on his ears?
It is the fare of the sun climbing a in the skiller.
This the banging sharm of the clock that he hears.

lie aprings from ins pillow! jumps into his duds file losis a quiez organization conset o er a slow fire. And straight for the "Nomber Ten Jummy" his scude like a real estate man on the track of a buyer.

Days weeks months, and years thus shall circle away.
Suburban trains shricking and clanging, shall roll,
But some time, sh, some time, when wrinkled and
ara.
Death will bring, ch, suburbanits, peace to thy soul!

near the edge a man came in who had tray-

it now covers.

SAN Diego, Cal., Aug. 19.-A prospector

Massachusetts is undoubtedly a Republican

and in talking of the State election, said:

cres in Massachusetts.

hibbon on the latter's retirement.

probable selection.

work in urging their claims.

-A pions brother has painted the beard wait as Ceran Grove with startling suggestions to the pres-ensiting sinner. At the same time an economical on ployee of the Camp Meeting Association has mended beles in the plants with the covers of boxes that one contained supplies of a fa-bionable brand of east Consequently the pedestrian reads at his test is rate succession the legends. "Repent." "Fear Ged," and "Use Hisponoramus Soan." Gen. A. V. Kautz will require the appointment of his successor, the friends of the aspirants for that position have been for some time at Under the law any me of the forty regimental

"Use disproporamus Soap."

—A He fact. Me, man who went trouting last was had hard such. He relates that he caught a trout in factors long and was looting at it admiringly when there came a great rush of wings and something used the fish from his hands. The despoiled fisherman lesked up in time to see a big crow Tying away with the print. He chased the crow several miles through the woods, but in vain, for the bird finally percent in a tail less where it calmir tunched off the trout. 'Use litppopotamus Soap."

where it calmiy tunched off the trout.

-A Lewiston, Me., man had a broad of re-en ental. ens but six of them and the mother died, saving one solitary chick, which, in its ionelines, began to dress solitary chick, which, in its sweet int. Dut the chick one day the owner, as an experiment, put the chick into a birrel where were domiciled an old cat and one lone kitten. Immediately the o'd cat purred with any isfaction and c. 4 i.ed the chies and her own taly as together. The chicken soon began to impreva, and now the three constitute a happy family.

to be Brigadier-General on the promotion of -Congressman Milliken of Maine bas a young Gen. Miles, Col. Du Barry to be Commiswho gives promise of being a politician one of the who gives promise of being a politician one of these day. Recently his Sunday school teacher gap him a piece to recite, but he made no progress is compitting it to memory, and the teacher finally said:

"Mell, rou might take the piece home and is: year Macfeely, Chief Medical Purveyor Baxter to be Eurgeon-General in place of Gen. Moore, and Col. Suther and to be Surgeon-General on the "Mell, you might have the piece one and let year father teach it to you, as he is a time smain orator." The boy hesitated, but finally replied: "Yea father may be a good stump speaker but he doesn't knee death of Ger. Baxter, he nominated those who were next in the line of promotion. But Paynater-General Smith, who succeeded Gen. anything about Sunday schools." Rochester, was not only a junior, but taken from the second grade telow, that of the

militon in her own name, indulged in an escapade a fee days since which aff-rded them lots of run and retered the monotony of life for other people. Both are salled musicians, one playing the banjo and the other the guitar. They attired themselves as applied opportunity over to Kennauunk Beach to entertain the opportunity over to Kennauunk Beach to entertain they seemed about there. In return for their music they secured about a in aliver, which they gave to a man whose neuro better been burned

-The recent accident to the barge Republic recalls to old New Yorkers a similar catastrophe which beful the steamboat Samson in the waters of the bay more than fifty years ago. The boat was crowded with Fearth of July excursionists most of whom were of families. The upper deck fell under the weight of the load of passengers, crushing the life out of many and leaving others cruelly crippled for life. Among the former was Mr. Henriques, a leading merchant, and -In tearing down the Merchants' Hotel in Cortland

street it was discovered that the first staff on the roof extended to the ground through the five stories of the structure. The original building, which was erected in 13:2, had stood back from the street, and when is 13:2, it was made into a hotel fronting on the street an excellent state of preservation, and was carefully taken down by the contractor and removed to his place of business despite offers to purchase it as a souvenir. —If the bottomices pit has not been located before

the Maine Central Railread officials are willing to was that they have found it at Lily Fond on the new Dexter been run around the spet on a temporary track, while efforts have been made to obtain a solid roadted by dumping gravel into the swamp. The more gravel used, the more appears to be needed, and now after 1,500 car loads have been dumped into the hole, there is still room for as much more. It is said that th waters of the swamp are inhabited by strange itenris and sycless fish.

The story told years age of the discovery of a

from an irruption of the Colorado River. New Yor was at the close of the last century, mays of a survival contenarian: "So deep was Water street covered with water in his time, he told me he could point ou the spot where a vessel was sunk and now has buried deep under ground."

---Youth avenus, between Union square and Madines Equare Garden, is leading its self acameraphere of quiet and is being rapidly changed into a business thereugh tain of rubbish that marks the apat where it. Paul's Methodist Church meet to stand at the Twenty-merund attent corner, will seen give place to the foundation walls of the new Charities building. With these changes and the disappearance of the last of the little rustic cottages that stood back from the subwards and had green lawns in front, the distinctive character of this arenue, that was once part of the "Medic limit to liarlem," will be gene.

-Gardon row and the qualit old brick home which stood facing the northeast near the corner of tax's avenue and Eleventh atreet have been tern down to make room for a large modern spartment belifting. The row was one of the odd features of New York's erookedest block, which is bounded by Greenwick and fixth avenues, Tenth and Eleventh streets. No two of these boundary lines are parallel and the black ! broken on two sides by Hilligan place and Pater place, little colonies of small brick houses, which we in the interior of the block and might easily be pas by without notice. The queer shape of rebelongings can I e traced back to the time when it was Jart of Greenwich village and Christopher street es-tended across to the present line of Sixth avenue, and

was intersected by farm lanes and country rea to was intersected by them saves and country roam.

Fouthern law isosmetimen peculiar. At Asbevilla, in
North Carolina, the Mayor holds court for petry offense
ers, and while he is dispensing justice the violens follew the example of the Chief of Police and keep their hats on their heads and their sipes in their mouths. I man who had hired a team for \$1.57 a day returned ay for some damage to the wagen, and was brought up in court. He had engaged a lawrer for his defend After both sides had been heard, the Mayor announce his decision, and said that if the culprit had not em-ployed a lawyer be would have let him off, but as it was, he would fine him \$10. The lawyer read a St preme Court decision which was directly to the contrary, but the Nayor remarked that he didn't care a ental for the Supreme Court, t'a' he was him

the arbiter of law in that particular balliwick, and the

his judgment was to stand. nen of fifty years ago revealed in its decision some interesting facts. Four lawyers, three merchants tw grocers, two builders, and a tailor were members of the lawyers, Henry B. Davies of the Fifteenth ward afterward became Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals: Francis R Tillou of the Fifth ward was elected Recorder, and Caleb S. Woodhull of the Second ward be came Mayor. Elijah F. Pordy, the original and gen uine "war horse" of the Democracy. was a groce when elected Alderman of the lenth ward. The solitary tuilor who had managed to it blusself with an Aldermanic coat was Charles W. Smith of the Seventh ward. The city fathers of that day revelved no sale spread for their benefit A year later the banquet was abelished, for the reason that a soon as the doors were opened fifty or sixty huntry politicians were tomed to make an ettack and sweep the table the Aldermen could get their napkins tucked under

their chins.

near the edge a man came in who had trav-olled down the Colorado River for a long dis-tance and followed the stream of water from the river which forms the take. He reported that two or three miles from the function of the new river and the Colorado a large sand bar has formed clear across the latter river below where it has cut through its banks, and, as the lar is gradually growing larger, unless it is cut through allowing the Colorado to resume its old course, an uninterrupted, per-manent flow intathedesert will be maintained. McD hald reports that the lake is still rising, atthough slowly, owing to the extensive area it now covers. It has doubtless been difficult for those readers of Tur Sun who are not versed in the inveteries of fami-nine attire to comprehend the descriptions of the new kind of women's garb which the Chantauqua drass re-formers are booming. The plainest account of it that has yet been seen is given by a Chantauqua correspond-tor. The suit ent who visited the new gymnesiam there worn by the wemen consisted of Turatel ire braided blouse, and a kerchief a of the neck. The costume is in red or in blue line is very chasp, its wearers at Chautauqua, numbered by the hundred, are proud of it. It gives them a jourt, a pearance.

Fresh Vegetables for the Winter Months. It is interesting intelligence to New Yorkers that, during the coming winter months, the city is to be con-stantly supplied with fresh vegetables from California, including tomatoes, peak beans new postuces, and canliflower, which will be bought here from the begin ming of December until March. The raisers of these and other vegetables in California are preparing to send anormous quantities of them to the flastern States. in the winter time, and the railroads have acreed to lower the price of their transportation, so that they

# Satisfied to Be In It.

From Life.

So you are engaged to four girls at once! How u going to get out of it? He I don't want to get out of it the w the deare and going to stay in ! That's what's bothering me

From Life.

He ito Boaton rivin—You are "tup" on recincy (as you ten me what aim of rocks there are we are sittled. Boston Girl-To the unengaged they are trap; to the engaged they are gness.

Not Qualified. From Brook'yn Life.

"Where are you going my pretty maid?" I'm going to cut the corn, she said." Can I so with you, my pretty maid?" "You're no chirepodiet," she said."